NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. baneful influence has been potent in uniting the

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Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL:

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without

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two " 1 00 four " 2 00 For each subsequent insertion, and for each insertion of each additional square..... Widekly SESTINEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, we must either "whip" or be "whipped," and if "whipped," we must "bow to our de tiny."

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached,\$1; without notice free.

Mr. Greeley, however, did not abide his own

Marriage Notices 50 cents. Notices of gestivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the reg-

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, iften lines or over, will be charged double Finally, upon t Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

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Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in all cases, paid in advance.

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Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel.

J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company

THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for sixty cents a month, or seven dollars a year. All abscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

A Resublican Indignation deeting Against the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A handbill was circulated throughout the city vesterday afterpoon calling a meeting of the citi zens at the State House yard last evening, to express their condemnation of the course of the diers and their families. It appears exception | boundaries. On this point Mr. Greeley says: was taken to an article which appeared in that paper, on the 9th inst., commenting or the first of 1861, having felt constrained pub upon the social effects of the war. We have liely to disclaim all participation in or sympathy not read the article, so we are unable to with Mr. Weed's amazing support of Senator judge whether it deserves censure, or was of that character which called for such an expression of public sentiment. If the Enquirer | contended." reflected unjustly and unkindly upon the character of either soldiers or their families, its course therein is certainly reprehensible; but those who have read the entire article say that such a construction of its language and meaning is unjust to that print. If the object of the meeting was to restrict the circulation of the Enquirer the course it adopted will fail of its object. In the present excited state of the public mind meetings like that held last evening cannot be productive of good, and the only effect is to empitter party animosities which now, unfortunately for the country, exist. We apprehend that the attention which has been given to the matter has been more to bring into notice the evening paper which gave publicity to the article in question by making garbled extracts therefrom than to express any respect or sympathy which it country, bound hand and foot, shall be delivered or its peculiar friends had for the feelings of over to the accursed slave power" And vet, soldiers and their families, or in any way to vindicate the character of either.

Another Press Mobbed and Destroyed. Elsewhere will be found a communication detailing the particulars of the destruction of the Richmond Jeffersonian newspaper establishment. The outrage was committed by a party of paroled reason. I follow nim up because he has held Union soldiers on their route from Cincinnati to and abused a mighty power. His teachings have St. Louis, no doubt instigated by misrepresentations as to the true character of the Jeffersonian and the influence of bad whisky. The destruction of the office was complete. And what was the offense of Mr. ELDER, the proprietor and editor of the Jeffersonian? He is a Democrat. power. The New York Tribune, in first encour Honestly entertaining the opinion that the triumph of Democratic principles and the representatives of those doctrines to give them vitality, are more than ever needed, in demanding "the is the only hope for the preservation of the Con- best attainable peace," has done quite mischief stitution and the Union, Mr. Elden advocated enough. and upheld them. This is his only crime. The Coming Conscription-Extraordie But he is charged by men who have for years avowed the sentiment-destructive of all government-that there is a law higher than the Constitution, with being disloyal. What is loy alty? Fidelity to the Constitution is the true definition. In what respect then has the Jeffersonian been disloyal?-where the evidence, in word or deed, or even in spirit? It has not bowed down to the fell spirit of Abolitionism. hence Abolitionists set up the cry of disloyalty. It has stood by the Constitution and the Union as the sheet-anchor of liberty, yet the men who claim to be the peculiar champions of freedom | May 1st, will give some 80,000 to raise. Then have accomplished its destruction by mob vio. Pennsylvania has half as many more; and other lence Such is the freedom of the press and of States smaller numbers, even some of the New speech in this land of liberty.

it represents. Hence its destruction on account | ly answered all demands, while any other State's of the principles it has advocated and defended is not only a blow at its proprietor, but against all much in our favor. Further than that, the colwho have supported and sympathized with it. It ored men first volunteering will be good soldiers. is due to Mr. Elder that the loss he has met with should be immediately made up to him and themselves. the Jeffersonian again started as a representative of popular rights and Democratic principlesone and the same.

Turning the Tables. THURLOW WEED, one of the oldest and most eminent of the Republican journalists, condemns in the severest terms the course of the New York Tribune and the class of publications which it the country. The strictures of Mr. WEED will find application in Indiana. He intimates Fort Lafayette for the editor and the suppression of the Tribune. This is becomcurious if the radical organ should be driven to ask the protection of Governor Say-MOUR, but no one can tell to what passes these course they will, and glory to be there-they will times may bring him. Mr. Waan's charge of give a good account of themselves. the responsibility of that paper for the horrors of war is forcible, and also too true. After quoting from the Tribune a few of the secession articles Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. WEED proceeds as follows:

On the 9th of November, 1869, Mr. Greeley not only vindicated the "right" of the cotton

On the 26th of the same month, he not only

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Greely not would be well for our cotemporaries in the several would be well for our cotemporaries in the several would be well for our cotemporaries in the several would be well for our cotemporaries in the several counties to notice this fact for the benefit of their nly invited the cotton States to go out of the counties to notice this fact for the bene readers who are interested in the fund.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL to go, adding that he "would do his best to for ward their views." At whose door does the "lie" rest? In one particular Mr. Greeley has kept his word. He has one "his best" to get the slave States out of the Union, and to keep them out. His great but

> South, and in dividing the North. Again, as to his saying, in the darkest day of the war, that we must put down the rebellion in "sixty days," or "make peace on the best attainable terms," I summon Mr. Greeley into Court as

> "If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the Rebels-if the end of that term shall find us no further advanced than its beginning—if some malignant fate has decreed that the blood and treasure of the nation shall ever be squandered in fruit less efforts-let us bow to our destiny, and make the best attrinable peace."

Though ninety instead of sixty days were given the Government to conquer the rebellion, be fore "bowing to our destiny" and making "the best attainable peace," yet his argument was that the battle then imminent under the auspices of Gen. Burnside, would be decisive. His language Advertisements published in both the Dally and the | was that in the conflicts then daily apprehended,

time for his country's humiliation, for he rushed immediately into correspondence with the French Minister and Mr. Vallandigham for the "best at

Finally, upon this point, Mr. Greeley's position

1. He defended the "right of the cotton States 2 He declared that if they chose to avail them selves of that "right," any attempt to restrain

tiem would be "contrary to the ideas on which human liberty is based." 3. That he would "do his best to forward the views" of slave States "anxious to escape" from

4 That if our Government, "at the end of three months' extuest fighting," failed to subdue the rebeliion, its duty would be to make the best at-

Now, I assert unhesitatingly, that for the expression of sentiments less disloyal and unspeakably less mischievous (for Mr. Greeley's disloyal utterances reached and influenced hundreds of housands), fifty men have found themselves in Forts Lafayette and Warren. His craven, treacherous signal thrown to the enemy, encouraging them to perseverance for "three months," after which we should "bow to our destiny," will cost

us thousands of lives and millions of treasure. It is known that, comprehending, as early as December, 1860, both the certainty and the formidable character of the rebellion, I endeavored,

"Mr. Weed's personal supervision-his edito rial associates, even so early as the last of 1860, Crittenden's so called compromise, which involved a surrender by the Republicans of the main distinguishing principle for which they had ever

I was exmestly in favor of a proposition which the loval members of Congress from the "Border States" agreed upon, and which would have tied those S ares to the Union, thus narrowing the rebeltion to the Gulf and Western Mississippi States. And I as earnestly arged, in the formation of the President's Cabinet, the selection of two of its members from North Carolina and Tennessee, so that from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, the southern line of those States would be the fron

These two objects, with all the advantages realting from them, were defeated by Abolitionism. For the long train of disasters and horrors that followed, to the bereaved widows and orchans whose sables darken the land, and to the attered forms and broken constitutions of the thousands who are to drag out their existence without legs or arms, the Greeleys, Sumners, Phillipser, &c., are largely responsible.

But Mr. Greeley dreads as the worst calamity, an "infernal compromise whereby this whole what is Mr. Greeley driving at but an "infernal compromise?" What but an "infernal compro mise" was the object of his letters to M. Mercier and Mr. Vallandigham? What but an "infernal romise" is "the best attainable peace?" Is Mr Greeley demented, that he involves him self in such contradictions and absurdities? I would not obtrude Mr. Greeley or myself

upon the public attention for any mere personal diseased the popular mind. His journal has perverted the judgment and misled the sympathies of the nation. His insolence has shaken and his threats paralyzed the army and the Government It is time that an engine so potent for evil, driven by ambition, revenge and fanaticism, should be either "switched off," or deprived of its motive aging rebellion; in then aggravating its horrors. aboring steadily to unite the South and divide the North; and now, when courage and fidelity

nary Article from a Massachusetts

[From the Newburynort Herald, Republican.] Massachusetts is bound to raise one regiment of colored soldiers, if she has to scour the whole country to obtain them. We are recruiting in us many as a half dozen States. Since the Government has determined to try the experiment of black soldiers, we hope to see the regiment fill up at once. It will be one thousand men in the next quota from Massachusetts, and will put off and liminish the draft upon the whites in this State We shall have no draft in Massachusetts till New York has supplied her men, which, in the deficiency existing and the 38 regiments that go out It is plain that the Government will never at-A newspaper is the property of the party which | tempt to conscript men in a State that has prompt behind. Then, when it comes, the surplus that we are now making in colored soldiers will be so

We have no great faith in the mass of the slaves for soldiers; but among the colored men are classes that could furnish a few regiments who would equal any in the service. We may take house servants and others brought u about the cities and educated; the proud and aristocratic servants who have never felt the burden of the lash; then the fugitives scattered over the North, who have already manifested courage in running away; and, hast of all the mulattoes, who are often bright and intellectual, who feel above the represents, in reference to the present troubles of full African, and go maddened all their life with the white race because they are not of them Fifteen or twenty thousand of such might be colted in the country; and beyond these we should find few that were fit for anything above ser vants in the army. But be they more or less in ing a serious business. It would indeed be the whole, Massachusetts may easily raise a thousand, and if Frederick Douglass, Charles L. Remond, Wm. Wells Brown, and such men who are active in recrviting, go with them-and of

HANGED HIMSELF .- We are informed that I man named Black, Warden of the Poor House at Greencustle, committed sticide by hanging himwhich appeared in that print after the election of self at that place on Saturday. Heavy losses by gambling is reported to be the cause - Lafayette

THE SCHEING FUND. - The bill for the relief of States to leave the Union, but said he would "re-sist all coercive means to keep them in it." the borrowers of the Sinking Fund became a law at the last session of the Legislature, having passed both houses and received the sanction of said that he thought the "cotton States" should be allowed "to withdraw from the Union," but forms us that up to 1868 borrowers are only call ected to the use of "force" to preserve that | ed upon to pay the interest on loans as heretofore On the 23d of February, 1862, he declared that searly payment of one half of the principal up to when the Southern people became "alienated that period. After 1868 the payment of the prinfrom the Union, and anxious to escape from it,"
he would "do his best to forward their views."

will be called for, as the law now stands. It that period. After 1806 the payments of the loop cipal in yearly instalments of one fifth of the loop will be called for, as the law now stands. It will be called for our cotemporaries in the several

to me a speech delivered not long since in New York at a meeting held to promote the project of Mr. Eli Thaver for the forcible colonization of Florida; and I write to say that the report is of their office in St. Louis. course an erroncous one, and that the speech in uestion was delivered by Mr. Cassius M. Clay. How this crude utterance came to be ascribed to the speech is not mine in fact, and that its opinions are not my opinions. I reprobate alike its arguments and its objects. The same mischievous plans brought upon us the curse of Kansas. This New Emigrant Aid Jompany belongs to that base broad of pestilent schemes of policy toward the insurgent States-subjugation, confis

cation, reolonization, emancipation, devastation, extermination-which sound like the delirious ravings of Bedlam let loose-which, if carried into actual operation, would in their ultimate effect most of all injure the loyal States-and which tend to cause a great national uprising, entered upon by us for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, to sink down into a self destruction—the abolition of the Constitu-tion and overthrow of the Union by our own of Death, this radical destructiveness, is the only ractical disunionism existing among us in the oval States. Though it makes believe support, it fiercely opposes the Administration; it is in

spiracy against the Government May God in his mercy confound all such dis loyal counsels, that thus-for thus only can it be-the Union shall be strengthened and shielded to pass unscathed through this its second baptism of blood and fire, and our suffering country be

enabled to repose once more in peace under the broad shadow of the Constitution, With cordial wishes for the success of yourself and your political associates, and with earnest regret that it should be out of my power per-

sonally to further that success, I am, very faithfully, yours, C. CUSHING.

would consummate and seal the extermination of torial offices. the Southern people. At the same time, the scheme, n conjunction with the rest of the brood, would annihilate republican government in the North as military despotism on the ruins of the Republic In short, the effect of the entire policy of the Abolitionists, it it could be carried into effect, would e to free the slaves of the South and to enslave the firt of the people has gone forth against the torily as it has been pronounced. God speed the

Meanwhile let every conservative do what he lawfully can to histen the abandonment of the abolition policy. The policy must be abandoned sooner or later, and the sooner the better Let the whole force of public opinion be directed with this view upon the President. Let deputations be sent to Washington by all the great interests of the country, and let these Representatives earnestly press upon the President the necessity of a speedy return to the plain policy of the Constitution. It is high time a conservative pressure, unbending and irresistible, were put into action. The force of conservative opinion should not be suffered to waste itself in empty declarations. It ought to be organized and applied personally by the first minds in the nation. This work is one of the imperative duties of the conservative men, and especially of the conservative men in the great business centers of the country. Now is the time for the conservative men of New York and Boston and Philadelphia to make them selves heard with effect at the White House. They should unite as the New York Journal of Commerce sets, in a strong representation of their views to the President. During the session of Congress he has been surrounded by the crowds who have througed the capical in search of con tracts, office, employment, profit

It is natural that the voice of this throng should seem to be the voice of the people. Washington is unfortunately a little on one side of the Amer ican world, and the sounds and sentiments that reach it are such as are made to reach it for special nurposes. Have conservative men-men of wealth, of judgment, of position-attempted, as they ought, to make their advice and opinions andible at the Capital? Remember that public meetings and resolutions, whatever their honesty of purpose and truthfulness of expression, can always be purried and deprived of force by the charge that they are gotten up by politicians for political effect. It is not to be expected that such meetings can produce serious effect on the minds of men needing calm and serious advice from disinterested parties. But if the conservative merchants and business men of this country, of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, desire to do good now-conservative Republicans and Democrats. send a large and influential delegation to Washington to speak some words which, now that the strife of parties is temporarily silent there, may, will, must be heard with tremendous force and effect .- [Louisville Journal.

Idano-The New Rocky Mountain Territory - Another Gold State in Embryo-" Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," &c.

lies the country named Sheshone on some of our maps, to be hereafter known as Idaho, pronounced ing off the melted snow from those high Lititudes and sending their tribute to the Father of Waters. Register. A few years ago no white man resided within its wide limits. To day it contains an adventurous mining population Ten years more the towns over it. It is thus that the American people sub

carving it out from Oregon, Dacotah and Wash is to be convened to adopt a code of laws for the course, by virtue of his judicial office. new Territory, and thus, the usual machinery being put in motion, Idaho takes her place as one arbitrary arrests and imprisonments, and the of the nascent States of the Union.

The most of these St Louis emigrants were sent under the auspices of the American Exploring The occurrence will awaken public feeling such

The Forcible Colonization of Florida. miners were said to have realized from \$20 to We find in the columns of our New England | \$40 per day. These discoveries were made on Greshopper creek, near the three forks of the entemporaries the following leater from General Cushing:

Newburypoet, March 5, 1863

Dear Sir: I hear that some political use is

Newburypoet, March 5, 1863

Missouri, in the vicinity of Big Hole prairie.

Mines were also opened on Gold creek and in

Prickly Pear valley which yielded finely. The made in New Hampshire of a report attributing gold is of a very fine quality, known among mi ners as scale gold, and at the Mint would be worth \$19 50 per ounce. The company above referred to have some magnificent specimens at

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863.

On Deer Lodge Creek extensive placers were opened, and late in the autumn the miners laid out a town on that stream, at the junction of me, it is impossible for me to conjecture. Nor Mullan's road and the famous road constructed is that important to know. Suffice it to say that by the lamented Lander. The valley of this stream is described as one of the finest in the vicinity, about ling in game of every variety to be found in the mountains. At last accounts Deer Lodge City, as the new town was called, though but a few months old, boasted nearly a hundred houses. A regular line of communication is kept up with Salt Lake and Fort Laramie, and there is a prospect of considerable emigration thither from the Pike's Peak region.

All the valleys on the head waters of the Mis souri are exceedingly tertile. Near Deer Lodge City is a settlement of half a dozen French families, who have resided there several years. With them is one John Grant, an old mountaineer. This individual has a kerd of six hundred cattle. mere desperate struggle of suicidal blind rage of as fine as any that could be tound in the States, and, though he had paid little attention to agriculture, a few fields of corn attested to the exfatal hand, not that of our enemies. This Gospel cellent qualities of the soil. It is thought that the whole region would prove well adapted for farming purposes.

The new gold mines are one hundred and eighty miles from Fort Benton, four hundred and deally hostility to the freedom, prosperity and fifty miles from Fort Walla Walla, and three hun dred miles from Salt Lake City. They are known happine s of the people; it is treasonable conto exist over a belt of country a hundred miles in length by about forty in width. The fact that gold has been found along the Rocky Mountains wherever prospected leads to the belief that the whole region is auriferous. But a few years longer will be required to develop the truth or falsity of this supposition.

Our map shows the limits of the proposed Territory. The new region, being easily accessible by steamboats, will attract much of the Western travel, and ere long we may expect to add another to our list of Territories.

The Governor of Idaho is the Hon. W. H. Wallace, who served in the late Congress as delegate from Washington Territory. The Sec-The scheme of which Mr. Cushing thus indig-Daniels. The Hon. Sydney Edgerton, member antly washes his hands is a mere scheme well of the last House of Representatives from Ohio, adapted to excite the indignation of every patriot is one of the Judges. His colleagues are Mark then schemes. Mr. Cushing does but give it what it deserves. If it were feasible, and if the of the former is Richard Williams, and of the other feading schemes of the Abolitionists were latter D. S. Payne. We suppose that they are up fee-tible also, as none of them are, thank God, it to the average standard of ability in these Terri-

The Reign of Plunder.

At the end of the first year of the Lincoln reign. well as in the South. It would establish a great Mr. Dawes, a Republican member from Massachusetts, declared in the House of Representa tives, that so great was the corruption in the administration of the Government, that it could be shown that more money had been stolen during the freemen of the whole country. But the pol | the first year under Lincoln than the whole cost icy is as impracticable as it is criminal. Besides, of Buchanan's corrupt administration, plunder and all. At the end of the second year, Mr. Van policy, and will ere long be enforced as peremp- Wyck, of New York, stated in the House that 'after the lapse of two years, we find the same system of extortion prevailing, and robbery has grown more unblushing in its exactions, as it feels secure in its immunity from punishment, and that species of fraud that shocked the nation is 1861 has been increasing. * * Ninety-nine hundredths of all the frauds committed are done by the complicity and connivance of persons in the employ of the Government. * * With a single exception, when has one of these persons

been court martialed or punished?" Mr. Van Wyck was Chairman of a Congres sional Committee, appointed to investigate frauds and robberies of the Government by Government officials and army contractors, and so strong are the proofs of the grand system of plunder which generally prevails, that his associate Abolition members of the committee attempted to suppress any report of the villainies which were ferceted out by the committee's investigations, and so far session. It is stated that the report will yet be made public, showing up a mass of official corruption and systematic plunder exceeding, in the amount filched, and in flagrant enormity, any thing in the history of this or any other country. Savs the Republican Mr Van Wyck, "ninety

nine hundredths of all the frauds are done by complicity and connivance of persons in the employ of the Government, but in a single instance only has punishment been meted out. Such are the proofs elicited by all previous investigations-at St. Louis, at Cairo, &c. We are to have another committee of investigation, of the enormous cot ton robberies perpetrated by "the complicity and connivance of persons in the employ of the Government." Millions have been stolen, but we predict that, however strong the proof, the culprits will go unwhipped of justice. With Dr. O'Toole in the play, punishment is not "a part of the system" of honest Abe Lincoln. Next to ne gro emancipation and the centralization of governmental power at Washington, at the expense of the constutional rights of the States and of the people, the "system" is one of stupendous public plunder. With the mass of Lincoln's official pro teges and their contracting confederates, this is the great object of the war. Plunder is the rule and honesty the exception. Peace would bring a cessation of the grand "greenback" harvest of and men of no party affiliations-let them go or the superfine "loyalists," who find in the myriad of officers, the patronage, the contracts, incident to the war, incentive to that lip-patriotism which rings the louder and the more virtuperative as

the profits of plunder increase. Complaint of the burdens which these villainies impose upon the people-condemnation by ficemen of these flagrant, unblushing robberies, is to incur, from the plunder gorged satellites of usurped and still usurping power, their abuse, without stint. Every man is marked disloyal, a Away up in the Rocky Mountain region, north | traitor to his country, who condemns the Adminof Utah and Colorado, and West of Nebraska, istration which has neither remedy nor punishment for the crimes of its minions. We have Re publican testimony of the scandalous system with the accent on the first and last syllables. It of extortion and robbery which prevails. At the embraces four degrees of lattitude-from forty- end of the first year a Republican Representative one to forty five in the eastern half and from denounced it from his legislative place, but the forty two to forty-six in the western half-and work went on, and at the end of the second year thirteen degrees of longitude-from one hundred another Republican Representative avows that and four to one hundred and seventeen. The the corruption of the officials of the Government pony express route from Missouri to California | had increased and was increasing. A fact known traverses the eastern half of it. The Rocky to the whole land. The remedy is with the peo-Mountains form a gigantic back bone, stretching ple, through the ballot, and he is recreant to ap porthwesterly from the South Pass, and innu | country and to common honesty who does not | merable rivers act as the veins and arteries, carry- join in every honorable effort to drive the spoilers from place and power .- [Springfield (Illinois)

A High-Handed Outrage. We lack a satisfactory statement of the facts and cities, and churches and school houses, the in the case of the arrest of Judge Constable, one arts and comforts of civilized life, will be diffused of the Circuit Judges of this State, by United States military authority, but whatever the predue the desert and carry out their great destiny cise facts, the proceeding is one of the most Congress, at its last session, passed an act high handed outrages and usurpations of power organizing a Territorial Government for Idaho, perpetrated since this war began. The alleged ground of the arrest seems to be that Judge logton Territories, just as the Territory of Colo- Constable had granted writs of habeas cornus rado has been carved out from Kansas, Nebraska, with reference to certain persons claimed as and Utah. Its officers consist of a Governor, deserters from the Federal military service, and Secretary, three Judges, a District Attorney and decided certain provisions of acts of Congress a Marshal. A Territorial Legislature or Council unconstitutional. These things he had done, of

vastly worse features of a direct blow at the very Very little is known of the resources of the existence of the judiciary. It Judge Constable's new Territory; but its principal attraction at this time is it is supposed its mineral wealth. In the autumn of 1861 discoveries were made showing that gold actually existed in that region, and was to be found in paying quantities. These mines were said to be located on the head of Salmon River—a tributary of the Columbia. In the spring of 1862 there was a rush from California, preme Court of the State, in the performance of Salt Lake and Pike's Peak, and the country was their duties under the laws, would have no more pretty well prospected. As soon as navigation opened three or four hundred persons from St. Louis passed up the Missouri as far as Fort Ben- is gone the Constitution of the United States is ton, on the boats of the American Fur Company. as completely overturned in the North as in the

and Mineral Company-an organization that still as has not been known before, and calls for the exists. From Fort Benton they found a good road to the gold fields, 180 miles distant. This route bids fair to be the one most to be traveled do his duty at this crisis? Will he demand the by gold seekers during the coming summer.

In the early part of the season the miners were not very successful; but about the 1st of September last rich placers were found, from which the cago Times. [From the Lawrenceburg Register.]

Republican Bolt in the Legislature-Important Measures Befeated. For many years to come the tax payers of In course which was pursued by the Republican members of the Legislature at its recent session. It cannot be otherwise. In 1857 the Republican members pursued a similar course, defeating thereby the appropriation bills, which increased the State debt over one million of dollars! The the powers it confers upon the Executive, terribolting of the Republicans at the late session will ble in the duty and burden it imposes upon the undoubtedly result still more disastrously to the citizen. I meet the suggestion by one as obvious

State will incur by reason of their factious course, there are other considerations which should have induced those malcontents to remain in their. The period for which the service is required is seats. Benevolence and humanity called upon unreasonably long. I think the enrollment should them to remain. The deaf, the dumb and the not include Judges of the State Courts or minisblind, who find homes in the benevolent institu-tions of our State, and who will be turned out upon the cold charities of the world for the want upon them to stay! But all these considerations the bill for the arrest of civilians by the military they set at naught in obedience to the dictates of power, but I understand the gentlen en upon my fanaticism.

But let us notice more definitely and in detail strike that feature from the bill. But excepting the important measures which the Republican these objections, I think the bill is within the members defeated by their fanatical course:

scope of the Constitution, and necessary. 1. The general appropriation bill for the suppeop'e will be required to pay. The specific appropriation bill.

deaf, the dumb, the blind and the insane of military service whenever the defense of the the State, who are now being supported by the | country requires, and of this Congress alone must charity of the people, will, as they were in 1857, judge. The question of use is a question of polbe turned out upon the cold charities of the world liey only. themselves.

of the absence of the Republican members, pro- militia qualify and restrain the power to raise and advance the pay of Indiana soldiers in the field The militia is a branch of service well under tion. Of course the Government would reim | called forth "to execute the laws, suppress insur It is one of the most pernicious as well as one of the most atrocious of the whole broad of Aboli Parks, of Illinois. The District Attorney and first that would have resulted from this bill, in signed for permanent service, but to meet special first that would have resulted from this bill, in signed for permanent service, but to meet special case it had become a law? No one. But the exigencies and for brief periods of time. the soldier, and the soldier's friend remember this! was necessary to conscript men into an army

this also be remembered.

equivalent in paper money at par; and also, for be too late. the payment of pensions to our wounded soldiers | The policy inaugurated on the 1st of Decemkilled in battle, in the same manner, and in the war. The policy and the want of persistent

fees and salaries of State officers. fees and salaries of county officers.

13th Article of the Constitution, and to prevent negro armies, will not do the mighty work. the negroes and mulattoes set free by Lincoln's Nothing will save us now but victories in the field the day the Republicans bolted, had they remained ation and reunion. We can get armies in no other

were defeated by the unjustifiable course pursued trace its steps, return to the way of the Constitu

Major Daniel McCook, the father of the "fighting paralyzed your arm, and divided your counsels. family of McCooks," as they have been termed Gentlemen flatter themselves this alienation and in this war. He is advanced in years, but gal- disaffection are the work of the Democrats; that lantry, patriotism and personal courage are still the people have been misted and deceived by as marked in him as they were in early youth. their wiles. Sir, the people of this country read and The Major was at the Walnut Street House on keep their eyes open, and comprehend, and the Friday, and, while there, the following incident plain fact is, you cannot unite them upon the occurred. He asked a newsboy for the Enquirer. policy you now pursue. They do not believe in A creature-for it would be an outrage upon hu- destroying the Union and the Constitution in the manity to call him a man-overheard the request, hope of building up better by force of arms You and expressed his desire that the office of the Enquirer should be destroyed-leveled to the earth | Union and the Government at every price and -by mob riolence. The veteran Major, not ex- cost, but upon no other. actly understanding him, caused him to reiterate

the wish, which he did in the most offensive terms. The Major then administered to him a rebuke, couched in the most severe language, winding up with the remark that he was a coward, unworthy of being a citizen of a country whose institutions rested upon free speech and a free press, and upon the supremacy of the law. The Knight of doubtless incited to the act by the advocates of the Secret Society replied to the angry and indignant Major by a menace indicating that he inlatter was not in the least alarmed, but, quick as the office, to his son, gives the correct version flash, leveled his gun at the scoundrel. Other from one who ought to know: persons rushed in and the parties were separated Afterward the Major inquired the name of the mobocrat, and took his address, for the purpose of knowing more of him, and to hold him to a strict account for his behavior, if circumstances again threw him in his way. He will probably, however, he careful to avoid the Major, and will the floor and thrown out of the windows, paper see to it that his miserable cowardice does not thrown into the street; in fact, everything literagain draw upon him such a public rebuke and ally destroyed. such scathing denunciation .- [Cin. Enq.

Letter from gernando Wood. To the Editors of the Evening Post:

At a meeting held at Stamford, Connecticut, on Thursday evening last, I said "that propositions for an armistice or peace had been submitted to the President on the 12th December last, which, had they been accepted, would have ter minated the war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and

In referring to this statement you ask: "Who made these 'propositions for an armistice or peace,' the adoption of which Mr. Wood pretends to believe would have settled the matter by All tool's day? Were they made by Davis and his fellow Rebels?. If so, how does Mr. Wood know anything about them? Has he been in secret correspondence with the enemy? Or, were they made by some of the anti-war men here? If so, who authorized them? And what are the terms of the propositions from which Mr. Wood hopes so much? If they are honorable to the nation-if they are such as patriotic Americans ought to favor-why not make them public at

To which I say in reply, that the statement re-ferred to was made by me deliberately, with a full and personal knowledge of the facts, and that I am constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn, I will cheerfully satisfy you curiosity. Very respectfully, &c. March 11, 1863 FERNANDO WOOD.

THE RADICALS MUST DIX -- The Louisville ournal kindly advises the radicals to die easy "for die they must. Their time is up. What ever schemes may be devised for prolonging power, whatever the hopes which may have been

Speech of a Republican on the Con-Hon. B. F. Thomas, of Massachusetts, a con

servative Republican, one of the ablest members diana will feel the evil effects of the revolutionary of the last House, whose term of service has expired, and whose re-election was defeated last year by Republicans, in a speech apon the conscription bill said, among other things:

Mr. Speaker, this is a terrible bill; terrible in interests of the people. A man with half an eye can see this will be the case.

But aside from the indebtedness which the Government is invested. Some of the features of the bill my judgment

of money to carry on these institutions, called void. I earnestly object, also, to the provision of

I do not rest the power of Congress to pass this port of the State Government. This, of itself, bill upon the provisions of the Constitution in in view of the increased expenses of the State relation to the militia. I put it upon the simple since the war began,) will add not less than two and clear provision which gives to Congress the million of dollars to the State debt, which the "power to raise and support armies," and upon the absence of any provision of the Constitution which limits or restricts that power. In the na-3. The bill appropriating money to pay the ture of things, there can be no limitation. The annual interest on the State debt. To meet this powers of Congress, within the scope of the Condeficiency the State will be compelled to borrow stitution, are supreme, and strike directly to the money, or else the credit of the State will de subject and hold him in its firm, its iron grasp. I preciate to the low level of former days. This repeat that at an early day I as-erted upon this will also increase the indebtedness of the State. Hoor, that there is not a human being within the 4. The bill appropriating money to carry on the benevolent institutions of the State. If money bond or free, whom this Government is not capacannot be obtained to meet this emergency, the ble of taking in its right hand and using for its

to seek their own subsistence and a home for Having the power to raise and support armies and the exigency existing in which the use of that 5. The Senate bill, which possed that body power is necessary, the question arises whether unanimously, but failed in the House on account the powers given to Congress with respect to the viding for a loan of two millions of dollars to support armies. Very clearly not, Mr. Speaker. where the Government tails to meet that obliga stood in mother country and our own, to be But the exigency never before arose when it

_6 They also defeated the House bill proposing The exigency does not confer new powers, but an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, evokes them into service. At this moment the (which would have been increased on its final question whether we shall use this power is not passage to two hundred thousand dollars.) for the one of policy, not what is best. It is in effect a benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. Let question to this nation of life or death. We literally have no choice. Gentlemen upon my right 7. They also prevented the pas-age of a joint (the Republican side of the House) know that it resolution instructing our Senators and Repre | is my conviction that all the vaunted panaceas for sentatives in Congress to use their influence to our troubles have failed, utterly failed. I exsecure the passage of a law raising the pay of pected them to fail. I ettempted in vain to satprivate soldiers at least 25 per cent., or say \$16 | isfy the House that it was leaning upon reeds shaken by the wind. My earnest, repeated sug-8 Also, a joint resolution to Congress, asking gestions were of course unheeded. But the rethat a law be passed forthwith providing for the sults are too palpable to be overlooked or payment of the wages of private soldiers and mistaken, and reason is slowly reascending npany officers in gold and silver, or their the steps of its throne. Pray God it may not

and the pensions to the widows and orphans of ber, 1861, has been fruitless of good. It has those who have died in t e service, or have been | changed the ostensible if not the real issue of the vigor in our military counsels render any further 9. The bill reducing at least 30 per cent, the reliance upon voluntary enlistments futile. The nostrums have all failed. Confiscation, emanci-10. Also, the bill reducing in like manner the pation by Congress, emuncipation by the proclamation of the President, compensated emancipa 11. Also, a bill to more effectually enforce the tion, arbitrary acrests, paper made legal tender, proclamation from coming into the State of and on the sea; and then the proffer of the olive Indiana. This bill would have passed the House branch, with the most liberal terms of reconciliway but by measures substantially those in the There were other important measures which bill before us, unless the Administration will reby the Republican members, but those referred to tion, for us the strait and narrow way which above will be sufficient for our purpose. Let the leads unto life At any rate, the war on paper is people remember these things. Let the soldiers at an end The people have, for a time, been who are on the tented field treasure up the flagrant | deluded by it. That delusion exists no longer. wrongs which have been done them by those who If you are to suppress the rebellion, all instrupretend to be their friends. We sincerely hope mentalities will fail you but the power of your that in due time these fanatics will be called to a own right arm. Mr. Speaker, the measures strict accountability. They should receive the and policy heretofore pursued have not been scorn and contempt of all honest men to all merely fruitless of good; they have been fruitful of evil. They have made, or largely contributed to make, a united South; they have made for Mobbing the Enquirer-Major Daniel you a divided North; they have aliensted from the Administration the confidence and affection Everybody knows by reputation the gallant of large portions of the people; they have may unite men on the issue of maintaining the

DESTRUCTION OF THE RICHMOND JEFFERSONIAN OFFICE -The office of the Richmond Jeffersonian was destroyed by a mob on Sunday night. The work was done by a party of eight hundred paroled soldiers from Illinois and Wisconsin, who were passing through to St. Louis: They were mob law, who are active throughout the country We had various rumors of the affair, but the fol tended to draw a deadly weapon upon him. The lowing letter from Mr Elder, the proprietor of

> RICHMOND, March 16, 1863. DEAR SON: The Jeffersonian office was totally destroyed by a mob last night about 10 o'clock. The presses were broken to pieces with sledge hammers, cases broken up, type scattered over

An effort has been making to accomplish this thing for a week or ten days past, and I felt pretty certain it would be done, as the Abol here have become perfectly desperate lately. A rascals to have the work done. About eight hundred paroled soldiers arrived here from the East on their way West to St. Louis, to go, as I understand, into camp at that place. They are prisoners taken at Murireesboro, and have been for sometime at Annapolis, Md. The cars brought them here about poon yesterday, and they did not leave till this forenoon. Some of the fellows here, who have been trying to get up a mob against the Jeffersonian office, got some of the soldiers drunk, told them the Jeffersoniate was a "secession sheet," and all that sort of thing, and got a lot of them to engage in de-stroying the office—a thing that the fellows who urged them to do were too cowardly to do themselves. In this way, of course, the impression will be attempted to be made that it was the work of soldiers. Of course the soldiers knew nothing about the printing offices here. These soldiers belong to Illinois and Wisconsin.

Yours truly, JAMES ELDES. From Washington.

EXPOSURE OF THE REAL OBJECT OF THE CHARLES-TON EXPEDITION-CONSTERNATION OF THE AD-MINISTRATION AT THE RESULT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION-DETERMINATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO CARRY ON THE WAR FOR TEN YEARS, &c., &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, March 14.

I met with a highly intelligent gentleman yes-terday, who has just returned from Port Royal, Hilton Head and the coast of South Carolina, intertained that a longer term of office and legis- where he has been for several weeks, an acute lative privileges might be accorded to radicalism, the truth, as a cotemporary says, is now apparent to the eyes of the most blind, that the people of the country are against the radicals, in immense majority, and that for a hundred years to come they will not again represent the voting majorities of this land."

where he has been for several weeks, an acute observer of the progress of the preparations for the siege of Charleston. I could fill a column with his graphic descriptions of the immense namight give some information to the enemy which they will not again represent the voting majorities of this land."

Gen. Hunter, however, is a matter of public con-

cern, and the public ought to know it, because what Gen. Hunter is doing will cause the failure of the whole expedition, and he is doing it in obedience to express and imperative orders from

Indeed, I am satisfied, from what this gentleman says, that the object of this expedition is not to reduce Charleston or to capture Savannah, but

to raise, organize and drill regiments of negro soldiers, and to incite and aid negro insurrections in the interior of South Carolina. A more fiendish design was never entertained by a demon.

The statement made by Greeley in the Tribune. two or three weeks ago, that Gen. Hunter was organizing an expedition to be composed of negroes, to penetrate into the interior of South Carolina, the object of which was to cause negro insurrections all over the State, is literally true. The only reason why the expedition has not started before now is that enough blacks cannot be found courageous enough to make up the expedition. All the attempts of the tools of the Administration to seduce the slaves of that State from their masters have miserably failed. Gen.

slaves that have come into his lines, not one in ten is willing to fight. Still, Gen. Hunter spends all his time and all his energies in this negro business; and his orders on the subject are such that obedience to them compels him to dismiss and senu North all officers who do not believe in negro equality, in servlieve, also, that the emancipation of the slaves ought to be regarded as the great object of the

Hunter has not yet successfed in getting a thou-

sand able bodied men, and, of all the runswa-

Gen. Foster could not believe this, and he was sent away. His staff officers, and several other Generals and Colonels, and a large number of Captains and Lieutenants could not believe it, and they have all been sent away. Gen Henry M. Naglee (upon whom the command of Gen. Foster's troops devolved after the dismissal of the latter officer) could not believe it, and now he has been sent away, and ordered to New York! Gen. Naglee's offense consisted in an energetic but respectful protest against General Hunter's proceedings, which was seni to Washington. Gen. Hunter considered this protest "offensive," and hence Gen. Naglee's banishment.

The sending away of General Naglee has created a feeling of dissatisfaction among his own and General Foster's late troops, amounting almost to mutiny. No less than four of the best Brigadier Generals with the expedition, together with a dozen Colonels and Bity Captains and Lieutenants, openly declare that they will not be accomplices in any such designs as Gen Hunter contemplates, and that they will soon follow Gen. Foster and Gen. Naglee to the

This feeling is by no means confined to the deception that has been practiced upon them, and at being deprived of their officers. They, too, have expressed their determination not to serve with negroes, not to salute negro officers, and not to be concerned in any expedition designed to cause insurrections among the ne-

It will resulty be perceived, from these facts, that the demoralization of General Hunter's army is such that no results can be expected

The result of the New Hampshire election falls like a thunderbolt upon the Administration. It is so different from what they expected that they are bewildered at it. It was known long ago that nothing but the most strenuous exertious on the part of the Abolitionists could prevent the Democrats from carrying the State But these exertions were made. All the power and patronage at the disposal of the Administration were put forth in order to carry the State for the Republicans. Not only were the ordinary means of electioneering resorted to, but a regiment of New ampshire troops were actually withdrawn from the field, and sent all the way home to New England, at an expense to the Government of half a million of dollars, in order to defeat the Demo-cratic candidates. Behold the result! You have spread it before your readers, and I only need alade to it. It is a decided Democratic triumph. Total Democratic vote, close up to 30,000. Total Abolition and Republican vote only 24 800. This, in a State which in 1860 gave 37,500 Republican votes and only 27,900 Democratic votes, is a triumph of which we may well teel proud. The Abolitionists in New Hampshire have lost 12,600 votes. Surely there is nothing which more significantly illustrates the revolution in popular sentiment that is sweeping over the hand

than the result of this election. There has been hard swearing in the high places here for the last three days in consequence of this unlooked for Waterloo defeat of the radicals. Abraham wonders what the other States will do when they come to vote, if Republican New Hampshire behaves thus. Counecticut will soon tell him. I am informed by gentlemen from that State that there is no earthly loubt of the triumph of the Democrats there,

in the April election. It is literally true, as was telegraphed to you a few days ago, that the financial estimates of the Administration are based upon the hypothesis that the war is to be carried on for ten years. And this hypothesis, in its turn, is based upon the determination of the party now in power to retain that power during that long time. Little do the Administration know of the temper of the American people, when they calculate upon their submission to a despotism. The people will have their Presidential election in the fall of next year, in spite of the attempts of the present Administration to prevent it, and then fare-

well to Republican tyranny. Mobocratic Proceedings in Indiana-Bemocratic Newspaper Destroyed-

The Enquirer Threatened. A telegraphic dispatch from Indianapolis coolly informs us that eight hundred paroled soldiers, on their way to Chicago, stopped at Rich-mond, Indiana, and while there destroyed the office of the Jeffersonian, a Democratic journal. They threatened the Sentinel, the Democratic organ of Indianapolis, but the military authorities there placed a guard to prevent a disturbance.

We are then informed that a large indignation

meeting was being held in regard to an article in the Cincinnan Enquirer, insulting to soldiers' the indignation is by the same soldiers who were fresh from destroying one Democratic paper and

Now, we have but little blame for these mob soldiers in comparison with the disgust and detestation we feel for the cowardly and incendiary partisans who, for base purposes, incited them to these deeds of violence, so unbecoming a true soldier. They do not read Democratic papers. They are not allowed so to do, and only know of their contents by the false and distorted comments

of lying demagogues in or out of the Abolition As for the Enquirer invulting soldiers' families. no one with any sense or fairness would put that construction upon ny language th't ever appeared in our columns. Those who do so have mischievous and mob purposes in view. We un-derstand the warfare that is being waged against us. We know those who pull the strings, and we know who are the puppets. No paper has more respect for soldiers or their families—no one has said less in their disparagement—than the En-

quirer. No paper has been so true a friend of them as the Enquirer. We, therefore, regard with sentiments of profound contempt and abborrence the false and mock indignation which is excited against us and other Democratic journals, and which is constantly breaking out in acts of violence and out-rage.—[Circinnati Enquirer.

THE RICHMOND JEFFERSONIAN.—The destruction of this office by the mob, as noticed the day, was complete. We learn that arrangen are on foot to speedily start it again. The sterling and true Democrats of the Burnt District
will not submit to have the paper that has always boldly advocated their cause thus annihilated. It will rise like the phonix from its sches.
A meeting is to be held at Cambridge to morrow
to raise the necessary funds to set the Jeffersonless on its feet again.

ian on its feet again. RATLEDAD ACCIDENT —On Saturday evening last, at Columbus, in this State, Master Claudius Bratten, a son of Samuel Bratten, of Rushville, in stepping from the cars while in motion, was struck in the head by the steps of the car and thrown partly under the car, and the wheel crushed his right foot, cutting all the toes off that foot except the great toe, and otherwise injuring him severely, but not dangerously. Young Bratten was news-boy and mall-carrier on the Rushville and Columbus train